

insect attracting substances, it is preferred to form two independent smaller compartments 4 and 5 which communicate with the main compartment 3 and within which are stored nourishing attracting substances and pheromonic attracting substances and/or insecticide respectively. The trap bag is, during its manufacturing, immersed within an insecticide substance, and obtains, when exposed to the atmosphere and following its slight external humidification, a permanent surface toxicity. It is preferred to sell the proposed trap bag within a suitable packaging, so as to avoid any contact with its toxic surface, users simply having to hang the trap bag onto the tree by means of an upper aperture attachment 7 and then remove the packaging in order to set the trap in a full and continuous operation.

Various materials can be used in manufacturing the trap bag for the extermination of insects of the invention, and in accordance to a preferred embodiment of the invention fabric is used with such a thread and weaving which is adequate in conserving the water solution for a long time on the one hand and in allowing evaporation of a controlled quantity of vapours through the same, on the other hand. This necessary condition for an effective operation of the trap bag of the invention can also be fulfilled when other materials are used, such as, for example, paper with or without an internal and/or external cover from aluminum foil, polyethylene, PVC, wax, other plastic or other insulating material. The trap bag may similarly be made from synthetic materials, which are suitably processed so as to present the necessary condition of a continuous, controlled evaporation of the water solution contained therein. The trap bag may also be made using any desired combination of the abovementioned or other materials. By way of example different materials can be used in each of the two surfaces of the trap bag, whereas materials can also vary either along the horizontal or along the vertical direction of each of these surfaces. Multilayer trap bags can also be made using a plurality of layers made from the abovementioned or other materials.

All the abovementioned constructions fulfill the requirement for the conservation of the water solution within the bag and for the progressive, continuous and controlled evaporation of this water solution through the porous structure of the material, whilst in the same time maintaining a low cost and using non-polluting materials which may be easily recycled.

A practical solution, particularly suitable for fabric made trap bags, which may show undesired leakage of the water solution along the lines of stitching, is the alternative embodiment of the invention shown in FIG. 2, in accordance to which a plastic tubular bag 8 is folded within trap bag 1, in a way such that its upper surface 10 is closed by being stitched together with the upper ends of trap bag 1, always leaving an aperture for filling the trap bag with water or water solution, whilst the bottom end of the tubular bag is situated at a height, approximately of the order of two thirds of the overall height of the trap bag, and is left open so as to allow for the controlled evaporation of the water or water solution contained within this plastic tubular bag 8.

Finally, in accordance to a further alternative embodiment of the invention depicted in FIG. 3, the trap may also be of the type of a solid insecticide plate 11, preferably covered by a fabric made insecticide bag and in contact with a container, e.g. a plastic container 12, wherefrom is continuously emitted a controlled quantity

of vapours of the water or water solution contained therein.

The above described trap bag for the extermination of insects, particularly of the olive fly, the domestic fly, the cherry fly and of the mediterranean fly is preferably made in neutral colours so that it will not attract other insects, which may be useful ones, besides those which are to be exterminated, whereas when offered in suitable colours, it may also serve the purpose of a colour trap.

The employment of various materials can lead to a varying service life of the trap bag, its service life being extended when hygroscopic substances are added into the water solution. It is noted that the same trap can operate effectively for a long time, as long as the attracting substances solution is periodically renewed.

Herein below, fabric made trap bags made in accordance to the present invention are compared with conventional massive insect capture wooden traps and with liquid spraying against the olive fly.

Four different attractives with code numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 were used. Attractives 1, 2 and 3 were used in all cases, whilst attractive 4 could only be tested with the fabric made trap of the invention. However it was used at a high concentration and therefore acted in an adverse repulsive manner.

The experimental farm was designed with four repetitions of random groups of the above attractives.

The results were analysed in accordance to DUNCAN at a level $P=0.05$. The results are given below and it is noted that identical letters do not present significant statistical differences, the results being given for the average of four repetitions.

Y1 (Fabric trap with nourishing attractive 1): 134.00

A

Y2 (Fabric trap with nourishing attractive 2): 96.75

AB

F1 (Bundle of branches sprayed with nourishing attractive 1): 88.75 ABC

F2 (Bundle of branches sprayed with nourishing attractive 2): 86.75 ABC

F3 (Bundle of branches sprayed with nourishing attractive 3): 79.75 ABC

Y3 (Fabric trap with nourishing attractive 3): 28.00

BC

X1 (Wooden trap with nourishing attractive 1): 14.75

BC

X2 (Wooden trap with nourishing attractive 2): 11.75

BC

X3 (Wooden trap with nourishing attractive 3): 5.75

C

Y4 (Fabric trap with nourishing attractive 4): 3.00 C

It must be noted that the invention was described by reference to illustrative, but not confining examples. Thus, any change or amendment relating to the shape, size, mode of operation, dimensions, materials and accessories used, as long as it does not comprise a new inventive step, is to be considered within the aims and scope of the present invention.

I claim:

1. Trap for the extermination of insects, particularly of may-flies (olive, domestic, cherry and Mediterranean flies), comprising a trap bag, said trap bag being internally divided in at least two compartments, a relatively larger first compartment containing water and a relatively smaller second compartment containing insecticide and insect attracting substances, said trap bag being made from a porous material adequate in containing